

# THE CLARION.

VOL. XLVI.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1883.

No. 28.

## Mississippi State Board of Health.

The Mississippi State Board of Health (like the late National Board) seems to be affected with a mania. It has one very clear idea at least about yellow fever, and that one seems to be that New Orleans is the centre of contagion, the poison spot from whence emanates all disease. It may have some other clear ideas, but it has never shown them in practice.

We beg to suggest to these gentlemen that, like the defunct National Board, they may be so intently engaged watching New Orleans that the fever will creep in on them from some other direction. In fact, our information leads us to believe that unless more attention is paid to quarantine matters along the Mississippi Sound, New Orleans may be compelled for self protection to declare quarantine against the towns located there. Louisiana is already furnishing the only safeguards against the admission of infected vessels into Pearl river.

The people are complaining about the conduct of the health officers of the counties along the Sound, and very properly in view of the danger. The vessels engaged in the lumber trade are generally old condemned wooden crafts that can get no insurance for an ordinary cargo, and are more likely to be infected than merchants shipping in the regular trade. They ply directly to the infected ports of the West Indies, Central and South America, and are many of them centres of infection even though the fully acclimated crew on board may not be affected by the disease. Communication between these vessels and the shore ought to be held under control, and on the first indication of danger absolutely prohibited.

The Mississippi Board of Health could do something in the way of protecting the people whose money they are spending by some practical measure to guard their State at a point where it is really threatened.—N. O. Picayune.

We would beg to say to our contemporaries that it is entirely wrong in attributing to the Mississippi Health Board an exaggerated estimate of the importance of New Orleans as a place for the spread of yellow fever. It knows the exposed portion of that city from its constant communication with infected countries; and has reason to realize the danger of its dissemination when once introduced into that city. The whole Mississippi Valley has had bitter experience on that subject. The seasons of 1873 and 1879 are not forgotten. To what action of the Mississippi Health Board, the Picayune refers we are not informed. We ourselves are not apprised of any proceeding by the Board encroaching upon the prerogatives of the New Orleans authorities, or implying distrust of their willingness, and ability to ward off the pestilential disease which has usually found its way into the Mississippi Valley through the Crescent City.

If the Picayune was learned in the statutes of Mississippi designed to prevent the introduction and spread of disease into the State, it would know that the State Board has no jurisdiction over the coast counties of Hancock and Harrison, and that they are especially exempt from the provisions of the law arming the Board with power to prevent the introduction of disease. Those counties at their own instance, have been made a separate district, and are armed with authority to quarantine both against foreign countries and adjoining States. If they have been indifferent to the perils of the situation, we are not informed of the fact; but if there be errors of omission or of commission, the State Board is blameless. With the co-operation of the Executive, the Board will strive to do its duty under the laws; and we are much mistaken in the men composing it if they do not act wisely and at the same time fearlessly.

The control of the quarantine station at Ship Island has been turned over to the Marine Hospital Service.

Judge W. M. Hancock has won a long pending suit securing him in the ownership of a large quantity of valuable lands in Alabama.

STAMPS for bank checks having been done away with, it may be well to know that any person having stamps or stamped checks, in sheets or blocks, if purchased within three years, may have them redeemed.

At Skipwith, Mississippi, Hunter Jameson placed the muzzle of a gun against his head and compelled his little child to pull the trigger. The presumption is that he was insane.

THE Georgia railway commission have issued an order requiring railways to furnish means for protecting merchandise, cotton and other products offered for shipment from the weather. The order is in the interest of the shippers, the railways and the public generally.

## The Independents.

### Their Pow-Wow on the 4th.

No roll was called. No list of names recorded. None but those of the bell-weather of the flock figure in the proceedings. It is understood that only fifteen counties were represented, and they by self-appointed delegates. In order that we may present them to our readers as they presented themselves, we will copy from the official report as published in the Tribune:

Gen. Reuben Davis, of Monroe, called the Convention to order, when, upon motion, Col. King, Independent candidate for Governor in '81, was elected Chairman of the Convention and a committee consisting of Col. Blair, of Lee, Judge Downs, of Madison, and Mr. Patterson of Claiborne was appointed to escort him to the chair. On taking the stand Col. King stated the object of the Convention to be, to formulate and perpetuate the idea of the Independent campaign of 1881, namely, securing honest elections in Mississippi.

Upon motion of Capt. W. A. Montgomery, of Hinds, Jno. T. Hull was elected Secretary, with W. D. Howze, of DeSoto, T. N. Clayton, of Panola, and Mr. C. W. Johnston, of Panola, as Assistant Secretaries.

Mr. John T. Hull, of Hinds, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of nine to draft a platform of principles.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair announced the following committee:

Gen. Reuben Davis, of Monroe; Judge J. B. Denson, of Lincoln; Col. J. A. Blair, of Lee; Capt. C. M. Haynie, of DeSoto; Capt. W. A. Montgomery, of Hinds; Mr. Thos. S. Ward, of Madison; Capt. A. R. Walker, of Lauderdale; Mr. Jeff Jones, of Yalobusha.

Pending the action of the committee, upon motion, Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers was invited to address the Convention. Gen. Chalmers took the stand and spoke in substance as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS—It was on this day 107 years ago, that our ancestors declared themselves independent. They threw off the yoke of kings and princes, and established a government founded on the consent of the governed. It is right and proper that we, their children, should meet on this hallowed day to declare ourselves independent and throw off the yoke of party despots, who, by fraud, perjury and political back-bait, have more made the will of the people subservient to the will of their officers. The government of Mississippi is no longer founded on the consent of the governed, but on the consent of the Governor and his tools. The odious doctrine that kings could do no wrong, has come back to us without the restriction that his ministers could be held responsible for the acts of government. England's queen goes unquestioned, but her prime minister is held accountable to the people. Mississippi's Governor not only stands beyond the reach of the law, as lately decided, but his prime minister, the Secretary of State, goes unrestrained lest an assailment of him should be considered an assault upon the chief executive of the State. The people may elect one man to office, and another to be elected. The Governor may issue a certificate of election on this false declaration, and though it be covered all over with fraud, perjury and forgery, it at once becomes so sacred that our Supreme Court declares it to be "a vain thing" to assail it, even with the thunderbolts of justice. If this be the law, it is time that another law be enacted.

A judge in Pennsylvania where judges are elected by the people, once said: "In the eye of the law, fraud spoils everything it touches; the broad seal of the commonwealth is crumbled to dust as against the interest designed to be defrauded. Every transaction in life in which it mingles is corrupted by its contact. Why, then, should it find shelter in the decrees of courts, the last place on earth where it should find refuge? But it is not protected by record, judgment or decree. Whenever and wherever it is detected, its disguises fall around it, and the lurking spirit of mischief, as if touched by the spear of Ithuriel, stands exposed to the rebuke and condemnation of the law."

Our ancestors rebelled against a government which they once honored and loved. We who are the Independents of Mississippi and who were once Democrats, have rebelled against a party which we once honored and loved. But to that party; one that honored principle and another that looked only to policy and success. One that believed in holding their confederate in honor and defending it when necessary, but while making no apology for the past looked to the future for their political principles. Another that would ingenuously repentance shed public tears over Sumner's grave and then secretly claim that it was a good thing to "utilize the bones of a dead Yankee," if thereby the voice of their great orator could reach the ear of the north. One that opposed national banks and taught that the government should issue all money whether gold or silver. Another which ran along under this platform until policy seemed to demand a change, and then changed in the twinkling of an eye. One that believed in the recognition of silver at its old standard value. Another that believed in the same silver dollar, when Mr. Lamar as a member of

the house voted for it, but when Mr. Lamar as a senator changed his mind and in violation of instructions voted against it with their hands upon their mouths and their faces in the dust, they fell prostrate before the shake of Olympian locks.

One which accepted in good faith Hancock's platform of a free ballot and a fair count. Another which, in 1880, with the platform on their lips fired cannon at the polls in the streets of Oxford to intimidate Republican voters.

One that taught the doctrine of anti-monopoly and legislative supervision over railroads. Another pretending to stand on this platform voted it down when offered as an amendment to a railroad charter and united with railroad magnates in passing chapters which they believed were aimed against legislative supervision.

One believing in the right of the people to elect their judges. Another admitting the principle but opposing it as bad policy in view of the voters in the State. One favoring biennial elections, and the other opposed to it through fear that when State and Federal elections are held together the United States supervisors might even in State elections put a stop to the false counting of the votes. The one has been led by Barksdale and the other by Senator Lamar.

The Barksdale men have usually shaped the platforms, but the Lamar men have controlled the machine and prevented the fulfillment of the platform pledges.

John Wesley attempted in vain to reform the Church of England inside its organization, and Barksdale, like Wesley, and more bold than the Supreme Court of Mississippi, is attempting "a vain thing" in trying to reform the democracy of Mississippi inside its own organization. John Wesley died in the Church of England and was buried in its vestments; but to-day the followers of his principles form a powerful and independent organization. Barksdale may die and be buried in the democratic ranks, but those who love the principles he has taught more than they love a party name, compose the greenbackers, the grangers and Independents of Mississippi, who are destined to control the political future of the State.

(The speaker next dwelt at length on his election, question presenting his side of it, and rehearsing the arguments with which the public is familiar.)

He complained that the party which had arranged him for organizing the negroes against the white race, were in practical alliance with Han Carter; and spoke of "a fusion between Lamar and Lynch for a division of offices in Mississippi, and a Congressional District made for Lynch, while Chalmers was to be slaughtered. It was published in the New Orleans Times-Democrat last winter, and Mississippi Democrats then discredited it. In this connection he read the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3d.

Gen. Lynch to Gen. Chalmers:

Lynch told confidential friends here the Second Congressional District would be made overwhelmingly Democratic. The Lamar Legislature would make two Republican Districts, one of which Lynch would represent. I can prove above statement. (Signed.)

JAMES D. CESSOR.

Gen. Chalmers concluded his speech in referring to the tariff question in the following words:

For one, I am opposed to disturbing the business interests of the country by any present agitation of the tariff question and I am opposed to any great reduction of the revenue until our public debt is paid and national banks abolished; until the Mississippi river is placed under subjection and made to float ocean steamers from New Orleans to Cairo; until our seacoast defenses are perfected and until the stars and stripes float over a navy that will not shrink even when confronted by the mistress of the seas.

At the conclusion of General Chalmers' remarks the committee on platform, through the chairman, Gen. Davis, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

We, the citizens of the State of Mississippi in convention assembled, without regard to the past, appealing to the honesty and patriotism of the people to cooperate with us in establishing them in the laws and administration, do hereby adopt the following platform of principles:

### PLATFORM.

1st. A free ballot and a fair count to be secured by appropriate legislation.

2d. General elections only once in two years.

3d. Election of Judges of the Courts and County Superintendents of Education by the people.

4th. Legislative Supervision of Railroads within constitutional limits.

5th. A just and equal apportionment of the State into legislative and Congressional Districts.

6th. Laws to prevent officers from issuing false certificates of election and to correct the same.

7th. Fixed salaries and abolition of the for system as far as practical.

8th. We favor fusion in the advocacy and support of principle, but we denounce fusion that looks alone to the division of spoils.

9th. We cordially endorse the liberal southern policy of President Arthur.

In submitting the platform Gen. Davis in his inimitable clear style pointed out the bearing of each section.

On motion of Hon. W. M. Handy, of Madison, the report of the committee was received. Upon motion of Capt. Montgomery, of Hinds, the platform was considered section by section. It was adopted by unanimous vote.

Capt. Montgomery submitted the following:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend an early and complete organization of the Independents in the various counties of the State for the purpose of carrying out the platform.

Mr. Jones, of Panola, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee consisting of four members from the State at large and two from each Congressional District, which committee shall be the State Executive Committee of the Independent party. The resolution was adopted and the following committee appointed:

### STATE AT LARGE.

John T. Hull, of Hinds; A. T. Winberly, of Yalobusha; A. S. Burton, of Marshall; Peyton Robinson, of Hinds.

### 1st DISTRICT.

Jno. A. Blair, of Lee; J. M. Bynum, of Tishomingo.

### 2d DISTRICT.

Jno. S. Jones, of Tate; Scott Martin, of Panola.

### 3d DISTRICT.

Eldin Fields, of Bolivar.

### 4th DISTRICT.

S. M. Roane, of Webster; M. K. Miller, of Grenada.

### 5th DISTRICT.

A. R. Walker, of Lauderdale; Chas. Rosenbaum, of Kemper.

### 6th DISTRICT.

Capt. Jno. S. Deal, of Lawrence; F. W. Collins, of Pike.

### 7th DISTRICT.

R. C. Kerr, of Hinds; Jason L. Jones, of Madison.

Gen. Davis submitted the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Convention endorse fully the Tribune, edited by Jno. T. Hull and published in Jackson, and recommend that it be sustained by the liberal patronage of the people.

Mr. Jno. T. Hull offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered Mrs. Morancy, Keeper of the Capitol, for the use of Representatives Hall and other favors extended.

### Lynch Heard From.

The Natchez Democrat of the 8th contains a letter from Lynch in which he meets the statement of Cessor with a plump denial, and as Cessor has pledged himself to come down with the "proof," the public will expect to hear from him; Lynch says:

EDITORS NATCHES DEMOCRAT: My attention having been called, upon my return to this city last evening, to a dispatch which was read by Gen. Chalmers before the Independent convention at Jackson, on the 4th inst., I desire to say that the allegations therein made are malicious and infamous falsehoods, it matters not by whom they were uttered, or from what source they may have emanated.

If he, (Chalmers), proposes to make the question of motives, agreement and understandings a subject of investigation and discussion, then I wish him to understand that I am ready and prepared to meet him, so far as they may apply to me, at any time and in any manner he may desire. The fact may then be demonstrated that an agreement or understanding has in fact been made between himself and other gentlemen in the State who are at present looked upon as conspicuous leaders in the Democratic party.

JOHN R. LYNCH.

In the last paragraph which we have italicized, Lynch intimates that he will carry the war into Africa, and prove that Chalmers himself has been dicker with "conspicuous leaders in the Democratic party." The intimation whets the appetite for further revelations, which we hope will be made in the progress of the quarrel, which is a pretty one as it stands.

### LETTER FROM SIMPSON.

County Convention—Primary Elections—Instruction for T. A. Dickson for State Senate—Crops, etc.

WESTVILLE, MISS., July 2, 1883.

EDITOR CLARION: Our mass meeting, according to announcement took place on Saturday, the 30th June. Quite a crowd was present and participated in the meeting and to my utter astonishment, primary election was adopted as the mode of selecting candidates for county offices. The explosion of a bomb-shell in the midst of the great crowd could not have created a greater sensation. The race, all the while, seemed to be "Convention" or no "Convention." Primary election seemed to be ignored altogether, hence the great surprise. Our young friend T. A. Dickson, Esq., was unanimously endorsed for the State Senate and the delegates were instructed to cast the vote of the county for him. Everything quiet to-day. The excitement over Saturday's proceeding has subsided. Crops are good, and we are all happy.

LAST week a duel was prevented by the interposition of officers who placed the parties under bond, between Mr. Oscar H. Johnston, editor of the Signal, and Mr. Joseph Jones of the Copiah Board of Supervisors.

## Letters of the Three Supreme Court Judges on Their Alleged Use of Railroad Passes.

NEW MISSISSIPPIAN.

JACKSON, MISS., July 9th, 1883.

To the Editor of the New Mississippi:

After joining in a public denial of the charge alleged to have been publicly made that a Judge of the Supreme Court had asked for a railroad pass for himself and family to make a jaunt, I intended to remain silent, but in view of the unexpected appearance in your paper of a private letter, written by me to C. A. Hamilton, Esq., and not intended for publication, and requiring a particular statement of my use of railroad passes last erroneous conclusions be drawn from that letter. It is true, generally, that I have paid my way on railroads, but it is also true that four or five years ago I accepted a pass between this place and Kosciusko, on several trips; and about a year ago I made a few visits to Vicksburg on a pass. I suppose free passes have saved me fifteen or twenty dollars during the seven years I have been Judge. In accepting these unsolicited compliments to my official station, I conformed to long established rules and general usage and took them when offered, as a matter of course, without a thought of any obligation for them. I have no quarrel with any person on this subject and forever dismiss it. Respectfully,

J. A. P. CAMPBELL.

JACKSON, MISS., July 9, 1883.

To the Editor of the New Mississippi:

Permit me to say to all who feel any interest in the matter that, both before and since my accession to the bench, I have used railroad passes when tendered me openly without the slightest hesitation or concealment, feeling at entire liberty to follow a custom long established, perfectly well known, and sanctioned by the example of many of the preest men in the nation, and by the repeated refusals of the representatives of the people in our own Legislature to condemn. Those passes have generally been given me by personal friends, who I am sure are as incapable of desiring to corrupt me as any Judge can be of the capacity to be corrupted.

Respectfully,

H. H. CHALMERS.

JACKSON, MISS., July 9, 1883.

To the Editor of the New Mississippi:

Meeting what appears to be a somewhat general curiosity, I say that I have never used a free pass on any railroad since my elevation to the bench, but have refrained, not because of preserving any harm in it, but to remove any possible criticism.

Respectfully,

THOMAS E. COOPER.

## MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE.

### Closing Exercises and Commencement.

Through the past week the examination of the different departments of this Institution has employed the professors and interested the patrons and friends of the school.

Beginning with the Preparatory Department, at the head of which the College has been peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of a most accomplished scholar and gentleman, Prof. J. M. Sharp, who, by the department and discipline of "this boys," gave us an earnest of the treat he had in store for us, through his examinations. We cannot say that the Preparatory Department of the College has not heretofore been a success, but we can say that it has been this last session. And as in this Department, the foundation is laid, it is all important that it be well laid. The President of the College, as well as all interested parties, have cause of congratulation in the management and success of Prof. Sharp, and it is sincerely hoped that he will continue with the College. The other higher departments of the school, under such scholars and educators as Profs. Leavell, Dupree, Timberlake and Wharton, could not otherwise than rank high, and the evidences that thorough scholars are made at this school, are in the fact that its graduates are ascending to eminent positions all over the country, while many are bearing the glad tidings of salvation in the name of Christ to foreign lands. And when we hear that Mississippi College graduates are filling so many high positions, as lawyers and doctors and ministers in the older States, we are not a little astonished to know that our people continue to send their sons abroad for school advantages which they can have at home, and at the same time be building up the institutions and interests of their own State. And while we are agreed that the scholarship is as thorough here as in any other College, and the discipline as good, we will add, the moral standard is higher here than anywhere. We challenge contradiction and invite investigation by the fathers and guardians throughout the United States. The locality of the school is healthy; the society of the village, good; and school and citizens boast that we have neither a "grog shop" nor "the conventional village drunkard."

The Commencement Sermon was preached by the Rev. J. W. Roseman, of Meridian. His text, in Matthew, 27th ch., 23d v., is not less momentous to us to-day than when asked by Pilate, "What then shall I do with Jesus, which is called Christ?" The speaker's conceptions of his theme were not less grand and sublime than is the importance of the problem, the proper solution of which hangs over our eternal welfare.

Rev. B. D. Gray, of Louisville, Ky., a graduate of the College, delivered one of the most erudite and practical speeches to the society of the College that it has ever been our pleasure to hear. The Hon. A. H. Longino, also a graduate of this school, gave us in one of his happy efforts, some practical ideas that were gems to be long treasured by the students. His alma mater is justly proud of him and such men are the best representatives that the College

can have in the effort to build her up and make her mighty in power for the great work ahead.

The Faculty will remain unchanged, except that Prof. Dupree, who goes to Jackson, Tenn., carrying the best wishes of his many friends in the school and village, leaves a vacancy which will be filled in due season.

The President, having had cause of rejoicing, over the session just closed, is full of hope for the future, in which we all join. Very respectfully,

AMERICUS.

## Hebron Grange.

LAWRENCE, COUNTY, MISS.,

July 1, 1883.

Hebron Grange, No. 405.

EDITORS CLARION: In obedience to a resolution of Hebron Grange passed at its regular June meeting I send the following resolutions for publication:

Resolved, That we the members of Hebron Grange do heartily endorse the resolutions of the Claiborne county Grange passed at its meeting at Hope-

well, April 18, 1883.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish the CLARION and Patrons of Husbandry a copy of these proceedings and request all other papers friendly to the order to publish the same.

S. T. SUTTON, Master.

A. J. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.

## Letters on Fusion.

JACKSON, July 5, 1883.

To the Editor of the New Mississippi:

As requested by your correspondent, and by your paper editorially, I will briefly express my impressions of the proposed fusion between the Democratic and Republican parties in the matter of a county ticket, referred by the Democratic County Executive Committee to the Democratic County Convention.

Amicable and friendly relations between the races is a state of affairs greatly to be desired, and doubtless desired by all sincere and just-minded people, not to the point, necessarily, of identity of conviction in respect to national issues or distinct political principles, but in effect, a just toleration of differences in those respects, and an avoidance of heated and acrid contests over purely local matters.

Manifestly a complete obliteration of the race line in politics, and a division of political parties based on independent individual convictions, and not on color, each party with intelligent and honest leadership, would be a solution of the suffrage problem in the South.

On the other hand, the old state of things, the negro votes massed against the whites, under the leadership of politicians from the North was, and the same constituency in a similar attitude led by a small number of new white advisers would be, a state of affairs out of all harmony with the interests of either race and heartily to be deplored. I make no arraignment of motives, nor is any unfriendly personal criticism proposed, of those who differ from me in political matters. It is my purpose to speak of political movements and their effects as I perceive and understand them.

Moreover, we have a great deal of politics and constantly recurring elections. Every year the farmers and laborers and business men of the country are called to undergo the excitement and turmoil of a heated canvass, lasting sometimes three and four months—much of this over local affairs.

Any movement, just and proper in itself, that would tend to modify the evils alluded to, is entitled to the most favorable consideration. A representation of these two parties in the county offices—as proposed—is not in itself objectionable as against principle or policy. There should, however, be full assurance—before the step is finally taken—that the Republicans will rally at the polls, and withstand all temptations to repudiate the compact made by their representatives. My information is not sufficient to warrant a positive opinion on this point.

In conclusion, I will make the suggestion that the Democratic primaries should be fully attended, and the best men sent to the Raymond Convention, who will, I trust, consider and decide the proposition on its merits.

Respectfully,

FRANK JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, June 25, 1883.

EDITOR GARETT: I have been invited through your paper to express an opinion whether, on principle and policy, the Democratic party of Hinds county should accept the offered fusion with Republicans in putting before the people at large, a ticket for the county offices. The proposition means that the colored citizens of the county with their established political equality, claim representation in the Legislature and in the county offices, and are willing to combine with white Democrats in support of a ticket which shall give to them not supremacy, but a share in the offices. I see no objection to this on the score of principle or policy, the difficulty with me is whether a perfectly earnest and reliable fusion can be secured; and that is to say whether the colored Republicans will stand to the terms, under the attempts which will surely be made to seduce them from the support of the chosen candidates? This practical difficulty surmounted, the propriety, nay, the justice of such combination seems to me evident. I am not sufficiently informed to be able to assume that a majority, or even a considerable number of colored Republicans mean to assert and maintain their independence so far as to go outside of their organization and combine with the Democrats on fair terms, although the step would be on their part very wise.

Yours very truly,

W. F. HARRIS.